

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1890.—TEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SENATOR INGALLS DROPS A HINT.

AND TALKS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Senate Will Emasculate the House Bill

AND MAKE IT OF GENERAL FORCE.

But Retaining the Chief Supervisor Features.

PETITIONS FLOWING IN FREELY

WASHINGTON, July 28.—[Special.]—As soon as the tariff bill, the appropriation bill and the election bill have passed, congress will undoubtedly adjourn promptly.

This significant sentence was spoken on the floor of the senate this morning by Senator Ingalls, on arguing for two hours each day to be devoted to bills on the calendar.

This was the first public utterance of Senator Ingalls in regard to the force bill, and it shows where he stands. It was followed during the course of the day's debate in the senate by a remark from Senator Frye, of Maine, in which he said that since the method of stopping debate was ended in the senate, he believed the previous question was a necessity.

Thus it was developed that Ingalls believed an election bill should be passed, and Frye believed that the majority had the right to limit debate and demand the previous question whenever desired. All of which goes to show that a force bill will pass the senate, and that it will be rushed through by changing the rules in order to limit debate, and have a final vote when the republican majority sees fit to call it.

SENATOR INGALLS TALKS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Shortly after Senator Ingalls made the above statement on the floor of the senate, I had a talk with him in the lobby.

"So the senate has decided to pass the force bill, and you are for it?"

"Practically," replied the Kansan. "However, not exactly as you put it. I did not say after the senate had passed the tariff, appropriation and election law bills, congress would undoubtedly adjourn without considering other matters. However, I did not say after the house election law bill had passed. The senate will not pass that bill. It is too prolix, too burdensome and too expensive. It is not at all satisfactory to the senators. I should favor a moderate, simple and just law that would apply to all sections of the country alike, but not one that seeks to place one race above another, so as to apply to one section and not to another. We all, irrespective of party or section, recognize that there are abuses of the ballot in the north as well as the south."

"But you believe particularly in the south?"

"No, I do not. We know the ballot is abused in many sections of the country, both north and south. I think all fair-minded men will want these abuses remedied. I think the people of this country are agreed that we should pass a moderate and conservative bill, that will apply alike to all sections of the country."

While Senator Ingalls is personally opposed to making any changes in the senate rules, he is a partisan to enforce such rules if deemed by a republican caucus.

Thus there is no longer any doubt of the disposition of the force bill. The senate will pass it before this session adjourns. It will still be the house bill, but neither Cabot Lodge nor Tom Reed will recognize it after it has passed the senate.

THE NEW BILL.

The features which specially tickled the two New England partisans have been thrown out, and the bill has been reduced from a cumbersome document of seventy-two pages to one-third its former length. From it has been stricken out the clause providing for troops at the polls. It has also been so changed as to allow circuit court judges to use their own discretion about accepting the supervisors of elections named by the chief supervisor, so that the judges may appoint others, if they think it advisable. It also strikes out that portion of the house bill providing supervisors to make a house to house canvas to learn if the registered voters are really residents of the city or county in which registered. Indeed, it will strike out many of the objectionable features of the house bill, but retain the most objectionable, which provides for a federal returning board, a certificate of election from which shall be accepted by the clerk of the house of representatives in preference to the certificate of the governor and secretary of the state. This returning board has no restriction upon it. Any one whose election this board certifies to must be seated by the clerk of the house. The house itself can then decide by vote who is entitled to the seat, but the man who is first seated will have a right in organizing the house, and with the republican party in power, of course he will not be unseated.

WILL BE MADE GENERAL.

The senate bill, as Senator Ingalls says, will, however, provide for the application of the provisions of the bill in every congressional district north and south alike. The taming down of the bill by the senate is, in a great measure, due to the agitation of the question by THE CONSTITUTION, which has aroused the business interests of the north and south alike, to a realization of the situation, and which has caused the leading thinking men of all sections of the country to protest against the passage of a force measure.

The question was taken on the motion to recommit and it was defeated by a strict party vote. Yea, 19; nays, 29.

THE ELECTION BILL NOT DISCUSSED.

According to all reports, the election bill, as prepared by the committee on privileges and elections, was discussed only incidentally. Messrs. Hoar and Spooner, it is said, spoke of the necessity of taking action on that subject, but nothing was done. In all that was said by the senators there was no announcement by any of them, whether or not they would support a bill in the senate upon the adoption of the proposed rule to limit debate.

The general expression of opinion is said to have been, as yet, that the democrats will have manifested no purpose to filibuster, and the necessity for the enforcement of such a rule

has not yet arisen. It is expected that other caucuses will be held as necessity for them occurs.

IS TIRED OF DELAY.

Republican Senators Anxious About Their Scheiness.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Mr. Aldrich offered a resolution fixing the daily hour of the meeting of the senate at 11 a. m.

Mr. Cockrell suggested that there should be an understanding as to the hour of adjournment.

Mr. Aldrich.—We ought not to adjourn earlier than 6 o'clock.

Mr. Allison.—Or 7 o'clock.

Mr. Aldrich.—There is my objection on this understanding that we shall adjourn daily at 6 o'clock.

Mr. Ingalls suggested a further understanding that the business of the morning hour shall be considered closed at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Aldrich.—We ought not to be impeded to the senate would devote two hours a day to morning business.

The authorities of the Argentine Republic have notified all telegraph companies whose lines connect with that country, that telegraphic communication will be suspended until further notice.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch received here from Buenos Ayres states that the leaders of the revolutionary movement belonged in that city. They were incensed that the best ports under the government were given to men from the province of C. d. a. The dispatch further says that Senator *Cox* will probably resume the presidency as it is believed that he is the only man capable of restoring confidence. Previous to the arranging of the armistice the war ships, which had just joined the revolutionary movement, bombarded a loyalist stronghold.

AN ARMISTICE AGREED UPON.

The British minister at Buenos Ayres sent a cable dispatch to the foreign office last night, stating that the revolution was proceeding; that there had been heavy firing; that an armistice had been arranged until tomorrow; and that the town was temporarily quiet.

EFFECT ON THE STOCKS.

A feeling of depression prevails on the stock exchange. Argentine and Uruguay issues are practically unavailable and have declined from 4 to 9 per cent.

THE SLOWNESS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Cockrell asked what was the use of the senate passing bills, when the distinguished gentleman in charge of the house did not give any attention to them. There were now on the calendar of the house hundreds and hundreds of bills passed by the senate, and no attention paid to them. Among them was the bill refunding the street tax. Among them were, also, two bills recently passed, and regarded on the other side of the chamber as very important measures (shipping bills), and they were being left to "sleep the sleep that knows no waking."

Mr. Hawley did not quite agree with Mr. Cockrell. He wanted his own ammunition to be in order, so that he could get home with a full load, and not be sent somewhere else, that was not his direct business.

The resolution as to meeting at 11 o'clock a. m. was agreed to with the understanding that the senate shall adjourn at 6 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Aldrich moved to proceed to the consideration of the tariff bill.

The bill was compromised by a motion (by Mr. Gray) to proceed to the consideration of the house bill for the transfer of the revenue marine to the navy department, and the latter motion was agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 25.

The republican senators voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Cannon, Ingalls, Aldrich, and *Cox*. Mr. *Cox* was the only democratic senator who voted in the negative. So the senate resumed consideration of the bill for the transfer of the revenue marine from the treasury department to the naval establishment, and Mr. Cockrell continued his argument in opposition to it.

THE TARIFF BILL AGAIN.

Mr. Cockrell had not concluded his speech when at 2 o'clock the presiding officer laid before the senate the tariff bill as "unfinished business."

Mr. Gray moved to consideration of the revenue marine bill, not desiring, he said, to antagonize the tariff bill, but desiring to have the revenue marine bill brought to a conclusion.

The bill was compromised by a motion (by Mr. Gray) to proceed to the consideration of the house bill for the transfer of the revenue marine to the navy department, and the latter motion was agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 25.

The republican senators voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Cannon, Ingalls, Aldrich, and *Cox*. Mr. *Cox* was the only democratic senator who voted in the negative. So the senate resumed consideration of the bill for the transfer of the revenue marine from the treasury department to the naval establishment, and Mr. Cockrell continued his argument in opposition to it.

THE TARIFF BILL AGAIN.

Mr. Cockrell had not concluded his speech when at 2 o'clock the presiding officer laid before the senate the tariff bill as "unfinished business."

Mr. Gray moved to consideration of the revenue marine bill, not desiring, he said, to antagonize the tariff bill, but desiring to have the revenue marine bill brought to a conclusion.

The bill was compromised by a motion (by Mr. Gray) to proceed to the consideration of the house bill for the transfer of the revenue marine to the navy department, and the latter motion was agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 25.

The republican senators voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Cannon, Ingalls, Aldrich, and *Cox*. Mr. *Cox* was the only democratic senator who voted in the negative. So the senate resumed consideration of the bill for the transfer of the revenue marine from the treasury department to the naval establishment, and Mr. Cockrell continued his argument in opposition to it.

THE TARIFF BILL AGAIN.

Mr. Cockrell had not concluded his speech when at 2 o'clock the presiding officer laid before the senate the tariff bill as "unfinished business."

Mr. Gray moved to consideration of the revenue marine bill, not desiring, he said, to antagonize the tariff bill, but desiring to have the revenue marine bill brought to a conclusion.

The bill was compromised by a motion (by Mr. Gray) to proceed to the consideration of the house bill for the transfer of the revenue marine to the navy department, and the latter motion was agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 25.

The republican senators voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Cannon, Ingalls, Aldrich, and *Cox*. Mr. *Cox* was the only democratic senator who voted in the negative. So the senate resumed consideration of the bill for the transfer of the revenue marine from the treasury department to the naval establishment, and Mr. Cockrell continued his argument in opposition to it.

THE TARIFF BILL AGAIN.

Mr. Cockrell had not concluded his speech when at 2 o'clock the presiding officer laid before the senate the tariff bill as "unfinished business."

Mr. Gray moved to consideration of the revenue marine bill, not desiring, he said, to antagonize the tariff bill, but desiring to have the revenue marine bill brought to a conclusion.

The bill was compromised by a motion (by Mr. Gray) to proceed to the consideration of the house bill for the transfer of the revenue marine to the navy department, and the latter motion was agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 25.

The republican senators voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Cannon, Ingalls, Aldrich, and *Cox*. Mr. *Cox* was the only democratic senator who voted in the negative. So the senate resumed consideration of the bill for the transfer of the revenue marine from the treasury department to the naval establishment, and Mr. Cockrell continued his argument in opposition to it.

THE TARIFF BILL AGAIN.

Mr. Cockrell had not concluded his speech when at 2 o'clock the presiding officer laid before the senate the tariff bill as "unfinished business."

Mr. Gray moved to consideration of the revenue marine bill, not desiring, he said, to antagonize the tariff bill, but desiring to have the revenue marine bill brought to a conclusion.

The bill was compromised by a motion (by Mr. Gray) to proceed to the consideration of the house bill for the transfer of the revenue marine to the navy department, and the latter motion was agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 25.

The republican senators voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Cannon, Ingalls, Aldrich, and *Cox*. Mr. *Cox* was the only democratic senator who voted in the negative. So the senate resumed consideration of the bill for the transfer of the revenue marine from the treasury department to the naval establishment, and Mr. Cockrell continued his argument in opposition to it.

THE TARIFF BILL AGAIN.

Mr. Cockrell had not concluded his speech when at 2 o'clock the presiding officer laid before the senate the tariff bill as "unfinished business."

Mr. Gray moved to consideration of the revenue marine bill, not desiring, he said, to antagonize the tariff bill, but desiring to have the revenue marine bill brought to a conclusion.

The bill was compromised by a motion (by Mr. Gray) to proceed to the consideration of the house bill for the transfer of the revenue marine to the navy department, and the latter motion was agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 25.

The republican senators voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Cannon, Ingalls, Aldrich, and *Cox*. Mr. *Cox* was the only democratic senator who voted in the negative. So the senate resumed consideration of the bill for the transfer of the revenue marine from the treasury department to the naval establishment, and Mr. Cockrell continued his argument in opposition to it.

THE TARIFF BILL AGAIN.

Mr. Cockrell had not concluded his speech when at 2 o'clock the presiding officer laid before the senate the tariff bill as "unfinished business."

Mr. Gray moved to consideration of the revenue marine bill, not desiring, he said, to antagonize the tariff bill, but desiring to have the revenue marine bill brought to a conclusion.

The bill was compromised by a motion (by Mr. Gray) to proceed to the consideration of the house bill for the transfer of the revenue marine to the navy department, and the latter motion was agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 25.

The republican senators voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Cannon, Ingalls, Aldrich, and *Cox*. Mr. *Cox* was the only democratic senator who voted in the negative. So the senate resumed consideration of the bill for the transfer of the revenue marine from the treasury department to the naval establishment, and Mr. Cockrell continued his argument in opposition to it.

THE TARIFF BILL AGAIN.

Mr. Cockrell had not concluded his speech when at 2 o'clock the presiding officer laid before the senate the tariff bill as "unfinished business."

Mr. Gray moved to consideration of the revenue marine bill, not desiring, he said, to antagonize the tariff bill, but desiring to have the revenue marine bill brought to a conclusion.

The bill was compromised by a motion (by Mr. Gray) to proceed to the consideration of the house bill for the transfer of the revenue marine to the navy department, and the latter motion was agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 25.

The republican senators voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Cannon, Ingalls, Aldrich, and *Cox*. Mr. *Cox* was the only democratic senator who voted in the negative. So the senate resumed consideration of the bill for the transfer of the revenue marine from the treasury department to the naval establishment, and Mr. Cockrell continued his argument in opposition to it.

THE TARIFF BILL AGAIN.

Mr. Cockrell had not concluded his speech when at 2 o'clock the presiding officer laid before the senate the tariff bill as "unfinished business."

Mr. Gray moved to consideration of the revenue marine bill, not desiring, he said, to antagonize the tariff bill, but desiring to have the revenue marine bill brought to a conclusion.

The bill was compromised by a motion (by Mr. Gray) to proceed to the consideration of the house bill for the transfer of the revenue marine to the navy department, and the latter motion was agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 25.

The republican senators voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Cannon, Ingalls, Aldrich, and *Cox*. Mr. *Cox* was the only democratic senator who voted in the negative. So the senate resumed consideration of the bill for the transfer of the revenue marine from the treasury department to the naval establishment, and Mr. Cockrell continued his argument in opposition to it.

THE TARIFF BILL AGAIN.

Mr. Cockrell had not concluded his speech when at 2 o'clock the presiding officer laid before the senate the tariff bill as "unfinished business."

Mr. Gray moved to consideration of the revenue marine bill, not desiring, he said, to antagonize the tariff bill, but desiring to have the revenue marine bill brought to a conclusion.

The bill was compromised by a motion (by Mr. Gray) to proceed to the consideration of the house bill for the transfer of the revenue marine to the navy department, and the latter motion was agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 25.

The republican senators voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Cannon, Ingalls, Aldrich, and *Cox*. Mr. *Cox* was the only democratic senator who voted in the negative. So the senate resumed consideration of the bill for the transfer of the revenue marine from the treasury department to the naval establishment, and Mr. Cockrell continued his argument in opposition to it.

THE TARIFF BILL AGAIN.

Mr. Cockrell had not concluded his speech when at 2 o'clock

CONGRESSMAN LESTER

WRITES A LONG LETTER TO HIS CONSTITUENTS,

In Which He Explains His Opposition to the Subtreasury Bill, and Discusses the Farmers' Grievances at Length.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—Colonel Lester furnished The Times today with a copy of a letter explaining his views on the public questions agitated by the alliance leaders.

The letter is in reply to one from Captain John R. Cooper, manager of the Alliance exchange here.

Of the subtreasury bill he says: "The intention of that measure is, relief and assistance, is good and proper, and I am in sympathy with its purpose. The objections to it in its present shape are serious, and I fear it would not serve its intended purpose."

Colonel Lester proceeds to analyze the bill, and after pointing out several ways in which the measure would react on the farmer through speculators and negro warehousmen, says that "there may be a possibility of so amending or changing the bill as to make it available, so as to carry out the general idea and purpose of it, and should this be done it has no heartier supporter than I am."

Colonel Lester advocates free coinage of silver, the repeal of the present national banking laws, a reduction of the tariff and a banking law which would permit national banks to loan money on land. His friends are confident of carrying the bill. An alliance man was showing a letter from Washington today, in which was the announcement: "We propose to turn the whole gang of Georgia congressmen out and put in a new lot."

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

An Exciting Convention Will Decide the Congressional Race.

LAGRANGE, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—The democratic nominating convention of the fourth congressional district, which will meet in LaGrange Wednesday, July 30th, will be the most exciting ever held in the district, and probably in the state. The nomination will be hotly contested by the distinguished men presented by friends from every part of the district. The people feel a deep interest in the result, and large crowds are expected to be present from day to day. Every county will send its full share of delegates. LaGrange will throw wide open the doors of her hospitality to all comers, and a cordial welcome will be extended to all delegates and visitors. A pleasant time will be had by all in addition to the pleasure of witnessing one of the greatest political struggles of the times. The board of trade will probably give a banquet to the delegates on Thursday night. The hotels are preparing for an immense crowd.

The Campaign in the Tenth.

THOMSON, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—The friends of Major George T. Barnes are becoming desperate in the tenth congressional district. Mr. Watson made no fight in Richmond county, and notwithstanding this fact, Mr. Watson carried four precincts in the county—all of the country districts giving him a majority of the votes, and the city precincts went for him. It is reported and freely admitted that the Barnes men in the city of Augusta have raised a campaign fund of \$5,000 to use in Washington and Johnson counties for the purpose of turning the Watson tide that has been sweeping the district.

News from Johnson county this morning states that Mr. Howard M. Carroll of Augusta, is the Johnson nominee. Also, the Barnes men are working among the negroes, and are going to vote them in the primary to defeat Watson. It will take some questionable methods to stay the Watson tide, and we do not believe that they can defeat the Hon. George T. Barnes, the undoubted choice of the white men of the tenth district.

The Barnes boys were won over to the small vote Major Barnes got in Richmond, after having written so many editorials in The Chronicle begging the people to come out and give the major a hearty endorsement, that they absolutely stopped the Associated Press dispatches. The Chronicle has been in error all along as to the number of votes in the district. Watson will be beaten by carrying Johnson, but Mr. Watson's friends in those counties claim that he will carry them all, and the indications are that he will.

POLITICAL Notes from Elbert.

ELBERTON, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—There are strong indications that the Watsons are going on in Elbert, though but little outward display is made. The two candidates for the legislature, Messrs. William H. Heard and John C. Hudgens, are making a quiet but very thorough canvass of the county. They are both successful young farmers and alliance men, and are popular. The present indications are that they will be allowed to run the race without the interference of the party or other candidates.

Mr. Witcher, who has been endorsed by Oglethorpe county for senator from the thirteenth district, may not have a walk-over. It is about the only man whose name is known yet.

A mass meeting will be held in Elberton the first Tuesday in August, and will decide whether congressional delegates will be selected by that meeting or a primary ordered.

It is more than probable, though, that the delegates will be selected by the mass meeting.

Frank Colley in Wilkes.

WASHINGTON, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—The topic now all over the town and county is the celebration of the coming nomination of Hon. F. H. Colley for congress. He has been absent several weeks from his home, and the people are making preparations to give him the grandest ovation ever seen in the county on his return. He is the pride of one people, and they are as devoted to him as he is to them after the bitter and unfair fight against him. He will literally sweep the county.

Lawson spoke here, and scattered his circulars all over the county, and Olive has many relatives here, but the fact will be seen that Frank Colley is the most popular man who ever lived in Wilkes. Watch the returns.

The Vote of Harris County.

HAMILTON, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—The vote of the primary election was consolidated today, with the following result: Northern, for governor; Cook, secretary; Wright, comptroller general; Hardeman, treasurer; Lester, attorney general; Henderson, commissioner; Grimes, congress.

The race for representative was very close. Nobles leading the ticket by 20 majority. Wisdom was the next, leading his opponent, J. W. Wilson, only three votes.

The delegates to the congressional convention are B. H. Williams, B. H. Walton, W. J. Hudson, T. J. Neal.

Norwood Carries Appomattox.

BAXLEY, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—Appomattox delegates to the gubernatorial and congressional convention were elected yesterday. The county was endorsed for governor, and all the present incumbents were endorsed except for attorney general and commissioner of agriculture. George N. Lester was endorsed for attorney general, and the delegates were instructed to make his election as to commissioners of agriculture. The two congressional delegates were instructed to vote for Colonel T. M. Norwood as first choice and Colonel R. E. Lester as second choice.

White County for Winn.

CLEVELAND, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—White county, in ultimate, went for Hon. Thomas E. Winn for congress. Hon. Jesse Lumsden for representative, Neffett for commissioner of agriculture, Lester for attorney general.

The Legislative Race in Carroll.

CARROLLTON, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—Captain George F. Spence, an old and much respected farmer of this county, will announce in tomorrow's Carroll County Times for the

legislature. In his platform Captain Spence announces that he favors the subtreasury scheme, and will not vote for any man for a United States senator unless he favors the farmers' bill. There are five announced candidates in old Carroll, and others, it is thought, will soon come to the front.

ROCHELLE IS INDIGNANT

Because the Citizens of Abbville Have Restrained an Election.

ROCHELLE, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—The ordinary and the several newspapers of this county have been served with a writ of injunction restraining them from publishing a notice for an election on August 27th, upon a question of removal of the county site from Abbville, Ga., to Rochelle, Ga. The citizens of Rochelle and surrounding country met at Rochelle and passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, two-fifths of the legal voters have petitioned the U. S. Congress, for the removal of Wilcox, for the election at an early date of the county site from Abbville, Ga., to Rochelle; and

Whereas, the citizens of Abbville have served a temporary injunction against the publishing of the notice ordering such election; and

Whereas, the election of such election would be of the greatest injury to at least two-thirds of the legal voters of Wilcox county, we, the citizens of Rochelle and surrounding country, in a meeting

Resolved, 1. That we as citizens and taxpayers of said county and town of Rochelle believe that the temporary restraining of such election is in the interest of the citizens of Wilcox, and must be at least two-thirds of the taxpayers of the county.

Resolved, 2. That we will do all in our power to show to the said petitioners in said injunction that we are not the lawless set that they assert that we are.

Resolved, 3. That we believe the said C. S. McCall to be a honest and upright officer, and that we have petitioned two-fifths of the loyal voters of the county of Wilcox.

Resolved, 4. That we believe the Hon. D. M. Roberts is a just and honorable officer, and will be a good man to have as a side man for side man. Mr. Van is a good side man.

Resolved, 5. That we are personally acquainted with the Hon. J. L. Morris, and can say that he is a good man.

Resolved, 6. That we will not give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 7. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 8. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 9. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 10. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 11. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 12. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 13. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 14. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 15. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 16. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 17. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 18. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 19. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 20. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 21. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 22. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 23. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 24. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 25. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 26. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 27. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 28. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 29. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 30. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 31. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 32. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 33. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 34. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 35. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 36. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 37. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 38. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 39. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 40. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 41. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 42. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 43. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 44. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 45. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 46. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 47. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 48. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 49. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 50. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 51. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 52. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 53. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 54. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 55. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 56. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 57. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 58. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 59. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 60. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 61. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 62. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

Resolved, 63. That we will only give personal aid, but will render every financial aid that is necessary to bring the question of removal before the people of Wilcox county.

THE COUNTY OFFICES

AND THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO WANT THEM.

The Election Which Will Give the County Officers Another Turn at Their Work.

The candidates for the county offices have begun to smile pleasantly upon the voters. And yet the election is nearly six months off.

The race, however, promises to be one of unusual interest.

A full list of officers is to be elected—ordinary, sheriff, clerk, coroner, treasurer, surveyor, tax collector, tax receiver and two county commissioners.

All the present officers are candidates for re-election, and with three exceptions, each one will have lively opposition.

Those then, too, may find opposition before the election comes off.

FOR ORDINARY.

Hon. W. L. Calhoun, who has been Fulton's efficient ordinary for the past eight years, will be in the race again. So far, Judge Calhoun has no opposition, and the indications are that he will have none. He has made one of the most efficient officers the state has ever had, and no one who knows the judge's popularity with the people will care to enter the race with him.

TWO TICKETS FOR SHERIFF.

For sheriff there will probably be a lively fight.

Colonel Thomas, the incumbent, with his deputies, Judge Wilson and Mr. A. M. Perkeson, will submit their names to the voters. These gentlemen have been in the office for years, and as sheriff and deputies are known all over the county. The ticket is not yet matured, but it will more than likely go to the polls with Colonel Thomas at his head and Messrs. Wilson and Perkeson as his deputies.

The Thomas ticket will have for its opposition a ticket headed by Dr. John W. Neims. The component parts of that ticket, however, have not been settled. Dr. Neims' candidacy has not become a matter of record yet; however, he will not deny it.

"You see," he says when questioned about it, "I have not fully made up my mind, but I'd rather you would not commit yourself to any one until I have decided not to run. The Bolton Alliance addressed me a letter asking me to make the race, and I now have that question under consideration."

Several names have been mentioned in connection with the doctor's ticket, but he always says:

"It will be time enough to select them when I announce myself."

THREE TICKETS FOR CLERK.

The fight for the clerkship will probably be a three-cornered one.

Judge G. H. Tanner, who has given such thorough satisfaction, since his election will offer again. The makeup of the judge's ticket, however, has not been discussed by him. When elected before Dr. Holiday and Mr. Walter Venable were on the ticket. In perfecting his ticket this time, Judge Tanner will exercise that same discretion and caution which has always attracted him.

Opposing Judge Tanner there will be Mr. Walter Venable, who has been in the courthouse for years. Mr. Venable separates from Judge Tanner only because he had rather be clerk than deputy clerk. Like the judge, Mr. Venable has not drawn about him his deputies yet.

Judge Strong who was clerk of the courts for several years will again go before the people and ask to be returned. Again the ticket will be a matter of future announcement with the judge.

Each of the gentlemen are strong and as the campaign grows older the contest will grow warmer.

WHO WILL BE CORONER?

The coroner's race will hardly attract as much attention as it did a few years ago. So far there are three names only mentioned in connection with the office.

They are Dr. Avery the now coroner, and Mr. Frank H. Hibbert, who was coroner four or five years ago.

THE COUNTY'S MONEY.

Hon. Columbus Payne, who has been treasurer for years, will likely have no electioneering to do, he will hardly have opposition.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Mr. Walter Landon, county surveyor, knows of no opposition to him. Neither has any been discussed on the street.

TO COLLECT THE TAXES.

Mr. A. P. Stewart, who has made a phenomenal success at tax collecting, will again join hands with Captain Love, his well-known deputy, and again make the race. Then Mr. Stewart and Captain Love the office was never more successfully filled, and the indications now are that they will have a walk over.

THE TAX RECEIVER.

The tax receiver's work has been thoroughly done by Mr. John Loyd, who will be in the race again. Rumor, so far, has manifested no opposition to Mr. Loyd.

TWO COMMISSIONERS.

For the first time since Fulton has had a county commission the people will have an opportunity to vote for two members of the body. Heretofore the members of the commission have been elected by the grand jury. A change in the law by the last legislature places the election before the people. Two members of the committee, Messrs. Collins and Murphy, go out. Both will be candidates for re-election. Then Major Kiser, Colonel Aair, Mr. William Moore and Judge Pool have been mentioned.

Dr. Neims' name was used, too, before he began thinking of the shrewdly. Should he not enter that race he will be in this.

So far, primaries have not been discussed, except for county commissioners. That has been arranged to take place at the time of the congressional primary.

THE FIRE THIS MORNING.

A Small House Belonging to a Negro Preacher Burned.

About 1:45 o'clock this morning the fire department was called out by an alarm sent in from box 65 on the corner of Houston and Calhoun streets.

When the alarm was rung in the blaze of the fire could be seen in the building. The building in flames was a four-room frame dwelling house, owned and occupied by Rev. Dan Winn, a negro preacher. He and his family were away from home, in Cobb county, where Winn preaches.

The house is located on Parks street, between Burd and Fort. All the household furniture was saved, but the building was badly burned.

The damage will amount to not over \$500, which is covered by insurance.

The fire originated in a closet, but, how, it is not known. It was first discovered by the policeman on that beat, who sent in the alarm.

Rev. Robert Todd, of Clayton county, candidate for senator in this district, was in the city yesterday renewing old friendships and making new acquaintances. Judge Adam Poole, of South Bend, had him in charge.

Mr. Todd expects to make an active canvass of Fulton and Cobb counties, and his friends say he will make the tour fly when he does.

Death of Mrs. Farrar.

Still at Lookout.—Bill and Nick Banson, the two negroes, were in the Balfour street, the large grape Saturday night, are still inmates of Providence Infirmary. Both are considered out of danger and unless some new phase develops both will get well. Gus Britt and Johnson, who were here last night, are continuing to recuperate in Stockbridge yesterday, and telegrams for their arrest were sent there immediately upon receipt of the information. It is not known yet, however, whether the two negroes will be successful in capturing the two men. As soon as they can be brought back they will be indicted for assault with intent to murder.

A Day on Lookout.—Judge Konz spent Sunday at the Inn on Lookout mountain. The Judge spent in delightful terms of the beauty of this mountain. He met quite a number of Atlanta people there, and for a day he spent a most enjoyable time.

A GREAT DAY

WAS YESTERDAY FOR THE PIEDMONT EXPOSITION MEN.

The Busiest Day of All—A Gorgeous Array of New Amusements—Dazzling Fireworks and Gaudy Flags.

The busiest day yet known to the management of the exposition company was yesterday.

It was a great day for the military department, for the promise was given that two crack companies would be here to take part in the interstate prize drill.

It was a great day for the machinery department, because a number of handsome exhibits of reaping machines, mowers and other agricultural implements were secured. The fact is, they will be glad to have him among them again.

It has been something over a year since Colonel Scruggs left Atlanta with his family for his post in South America. His family preceded him in his return several months, on account of their health.

The term which Colonel Scruggs is now serving as minister to Venezuela makes the third time he has been appointed to represent the United States government in the South American country.

He was minister to Columbia under Presidents Grant and Arthur, with his residence at Bogota, and was also sent to China by President Hayes. He has had wide diplomatic experience, and is regarded as one of the most capable men in the foreign diplomatic service.

Colonel Scruggs was a reporter for his home paper, the "Advertiser." He died yesterday.

The command is composed of 300 men, and at least 100 will likely come to Atlanta.

A letter was received from D. H. Cantrell, secretary of the McCarthy Light Guards, of Little Rock, Ark., stating that the members of this well-known company were drilling every day, in contemplation of entering the interstate drill here.

Inquiry was made about the cost of camp-life at the exposition.

A letter was also received from the commanding officer of the Third Louisiana Battalion saying his men are discussing most favorably the trip to Atlanta to engage in the interstate drill.

This command is composed of 300 men, and at least 100 will likely come to Atlanta.

An application was made by F. B. Blitz to exhibit on the grounds the famous Wonder Land "Musée" of Detroit, with all its curiosities. Two mammoth pavilions will be occupied with a troupe of trained dogs, a Moorish caravan, a double-headed baby and other exhibits.

Colonel Scruggs naturally talked some about his Venezuelan home.

"Columbia," he said, "is probably the finest city of this size in America. It is much more desirable to live in than Bogota, being only about six miles from the coast. While the climate is somewhat enervating, it is not so bad as one unacquainted with the facts might imagine. The temperature on the average is about 70°.

He is also buying hand-made new flags and banners to deck the pinnacles of every building in the city.

On the 15th day of October they will be unfurled, the gates to Piedmont park will be wide open, and the exposition will start up with a newness of life.

That day is drawing nigh at hand.

WITH POLITICANS AND OTHERS.

The next congressman from this district, Colonel L. F. Livingston, was in the city yesterday, shaking hands with his numerous friends and receiving congratulations from all sides. On being asked if there was any truth in the report that he would be a candidate for the senate against Governor Gordon, he replied:

"I am giving my undivided attention to my race for congress, now on hand. I have had nothing to do in getting up the report. I know nothing of its origin or design. I have given the matter no consideration whatever."

Rockdale county acts today and gives Livingston his sixteenth vote—a majority of the nominating convention.

A shrewd politician spoke as follows yesterday in the Kimball house lobby:

There is one queer thing that I have noticed in my talks with the various candidates for office before the next legislature, and that is that they are receiving very few commitments from the members nominated.

You know the custom is that as soon as a man is nominated he is immediately communicated with by every prospective candidate before the legislature to which he has been nominated.

Committees are very frequently made in advance, and it often happens that a ticket is whipped before the legislature meets. But it will not be so this time.

The alliance will have the next legislature by a large majority, and they are not committing themselves. I do not know why, but there seem to be an understanding among them all that they are to wait until the legislature meets before they make up their minds.

They are doing this with everything from the senatorial down. When the legislature meets they are doing this with everything from the senatorial down.

Colonel Scruggs stopped over in Washington Saturday, on his way from New York. His vacation, which expires in September, will be spent largely among his friends in Atlanta.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Result of Baseball Games Yesterday—The Races.

At Chicago—[League]—Chicago, 12; base hits, 19; errors, 4. Philadelphia, 4; base hits, 7; errors, 4. Batteries—Gleason, Clements, and Schriver; Hawkinson and Kittredge.

At Chicago—[Brotherhood]—Chicago, 9; base hits, 10; errors, 6. Brooklyn, 6; base hits, 11; errors, 6. Batteries—King and Farrell; Wehing and Kinnow.

At Cleveland—[Brotherhood]—Cleveland, 4; base hits, 6; errors, 4. Boston, 5; base hits, 9; errors, 3. Batteries—O'Brien and Sutcliffe; Indianapolis and Brooklyn.

At Cleveland—[League]—The Cleveland and Brooklyn played the first of the transferred games from Cleveland here today.

At Syracuse—[Star]—1; base hits, 4; errors, 6. St. Louis—[Star]—1; base hits, 4; errors, 4. Batteries—Beets and Briggs; Ramirez and Wells.

At Rochester—[Brotherhood]—2; base hits, 4; errors, 10; errors, 7. Philadelphia—[League]—Philadelphia, 9; base hits, 10; errors, 6. Batteries—Cunningham and Halligan and McKee.

At Cincinnati—[League]—Cincinnati, 1; base hits, 5; errors, 2. Boston, 2; base hits, 9; errors, 2. Batteries—Rhines and Harrington; Nicholls and Kinnow.

At Pittsburgh—[Brotherhood]—Pittsburgh, 4; base hits, 6; errors, 2. New York, 6; base hits, 5; errors, 2. Batteries—Morris and Fields; O'Day and Kinnow.

At Pittsburgh—[League]—Pittsburgh, 2; base hits, 5; errors, 0. New York, 4; base hits, 10; errors, 1. Batteries—Baker and Decker; Welch and Clark.

At Philadelphia—[Athletics]—Philadelphia, 12; base hits, 13; errors, 10. Batteries—McMahon and Ryan; McMahon and Robinson; Smith and Sage.

At Brooklyn—[Brooklyn]—Brooklyn, 9; base hits, 10; errors, 6. Batteries—McMahon and Robinson.

At Brooklyn—[League]—Brooklyn, 9; base hits, 10; errors, 6. Batteries—Rhines and Harrington; Nicholls and Kinnow.

At Pittsburgh—[Brotherhood]—Pittsburgh, 4; base hits, 6; errors, 2. New York, 6; base hits, 5; errors, 2. Batteries—Morris and Fields; O'Day and Kinnow.

Races—[Brotherhood]—Pittsburgh, 1; base hits, 4; errors, 1. Brooklyn, 1; base hits, 3; errors, 1. Batteries—Beets and Briggs; Ramirez and Wells.

At Rochester—[Brotherhood]—Rochester, 1; base hits, 10; errors, 7. Philadelphia—[Athletics]—Philadelphia, 12; base hits, 13; errors, 10. Batteries—McMahon and Ryan; McMahon and Robinson.

At Cincinnati—[League]—Cincinnati, 1; base hits, 5; errors, 2. Boston, 2; base hits, 9; errors, 2. Batteries—Rhines and Harrington; Nicholls and Kinnow.

At Pittsburgh—[League]—Pittsburgh, 2; base hits, 5; errors, 2. New York, 6; base hits, 10; errors, 1. Batteries—Baker and Decker; Welch and Clark.

At Brooklyn—[Brooklyn]—Brooklyn, 9; base hits, 10; errors, 6. Batteries—McMahon and Robinson.

At Brooklyn—[League]—Brooklyn, 9; base hits, 10; errors, 6. Batteries—Rhines and Harrington; Nicholls and Kinnow.

At Pittsburgh—[Brotherhood]—Pittsburgh, 4; base hits, 6; errors, 2. New York, 6; base hits, 5; errors, 2. Batteries—Morris and Fields; O'Day and Kinnow.

At Pittsburgh—[League]—Pittsburgh, 1; base hits, 4; errors, 1. Brooklyn, 1; base hits, 3; errors, 1. Batteries—Beets and Briggs; Ramirez and Wells.

At Rochester—[Brotherhood]—Rochester, 1; base hits, 10; errors, 7. Philadelphia—[Athletics]—Philadelphia, 12; base hits, 13; errors, 10. Batteries—McMahon and Ryan; McMahon and Robinson.

At Cincinnati—[League]—Cincinnati, 1; base hits, 5; errors, 2. Boston, 2; base hits, 9; errors, 2. Batteries—Rhines and Harrington; Nicholls and Kinnow.

At Pittsburgh—[Brotherhood]—Pittsburgh, 4; base hits, 6; errors, 2. New York, 6; base hits, 5; errors, 2. Batteries—Morris and Fields; O'Day and Kinnow.

At Pittsburgh—[League]—Pittsburgh, 1; base hits, 4; errors, 1. Brooklyn, 1; base hits, 3; errors, 1. Batteries—Beets and Briggs; Ramirez and Wells.

At Rochester—[Brotherhood]—Rochester, 1; base hits, 10; errors, 7. Philadelphia—[Athletics]—Philadelphia, 12; base hits, 13; errors, 10. Batteries—McMahon and Ryan; McMahon and Robinson.

At Cincinnati—[League]—Cincinnati, 1; base hits, 5; errors, 2. Boston, 2; base hits, 9; errors, 2. Batteries—Rhines and Harrington; Nicholls and Kinnow.

At Pittsburgh—[Brotherhood]—Pittsburgh, 4; base hits, 6; errors, 2. New York, 6; base hits, 5; errors, 2. Batteries—Morris and Fields; O'Day and Kinnow.

At Pittsburgh—[League]—Pittsburgh, 1; base hits, 4; errors, 1. Brooklyn, 1; base hits, 3; errors, 1. Batteries—Beets and Briggs; Ramirez and Wells.

At Rochester—[Brotherhood]—Rochester, 1; base hits, 10; errors, 7. Philadelphia—[Athletics]—Philadelphia, 12; base hits, 13; errors, 10. Batteries—McMahon and Ryan; McMahon and Robinson.

At Cincinnati—[League]—Cincinnati, 1; base hits, 5; errors, 2. Boston, 2; base hits, 9; errors, 2. Batteries—Rhines and Harrington; Nicholls and Kinnow.

At Pittsburgh—[Brotherhood]—Pittsburgh, 4; base hits, 6; errors, 2. New York, 6; base hits, 5; errors, 2. Batteries—Morris and Fields; O'Day and Kinnow.

At Pittsburgh—[League]—Pittsburgh, 1; base hits, 4; errors, 1. Brooklyn, 1; base hits, 3; errors, 1. Batteries—Beets and Briggs; Ramirez and Wells.

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY
The Daily (including Sunday)..... \$10 00
The Sunday (20 or 24 Pages)..... 2 00
The Weekly (12 Pages)..... 1 00
All Editions Sent Postpaid.

VOLUNTEER contributions for which compensation is desired must be marked with the price excepted.

Keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION,
INCLUDING THE SUNDAY EDITION.
Will be delivered to any address in the city at
TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK.
Subscribe at once.

THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION
82 A YEAR.
SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 29, 1890.

"Atlanta Is All Right."

Under this head we find the following in The Evening Sun of New York:

Atlanta is all right; and, like all the rest of Georgia, is inclined to stick to business and have nothing to do with silly boycotting of the north. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, writing without rudder since Henry W. Grady's departure, tried to start a boycott boom and it did not rock. The Atlanta Journal, which is all good evening newspapering, beating morning contemporaries out of the field, has taken up the common sense anti-boycott fight. Mr. Hoke Smith, the proprietor of The Journal, is in New York. A vigorous-writing young Journal man sent a dispatch, which shows that the common sense and The Journal have won:

Mass meeting most prominent citizens killed boycott too dead to skin; everybody happy excepting.

On the presumption that this exceedingly lucid piece of information could not have carried itself to The Evening Sun's editorial sanctum we suppose the facts, if there are any facts in the above extract, were furnished by Mr. Hoke Smith. The people of Georgia, and especially of Atlanta, know how much truth there is in The Evening Sun's statement.

The meeting of the business men of Atlanta, who assembled at THE CONSTITUTION's call "to protest against the passage of the force bill," took place on the 24th instant. The resolutions offered by the editor of THE CONSTITUTION were adopted with very little modification, and to the entire satisfaction of THE CONSTITUTION.

To show how vigorously Mr. Hoke Smith's paper took up "common sense anti-boycott fight," and to show how badly The Evening Sun has been imposed upon, we reproduce the following editorials from The Atlanta Evening Journal, the first published three days before the Atlanta meeting, and the second two days before:

THE BOYCOTT.

From The Evening Journal of July 21st.

The proposition first made by The Journal, and quickly seconded by The Charleston News and Courier and The Jacksonville Times-Union, that the people of the south boycott the goods and products of states whose representatives favor the bill, is growing in favor. We believe it to be the most efficient way of procuring its early repeal, even if the contemplation of it does not prevent the passage of the bill. The "pocket nerve" is a very sensitive one to the northern conscience, particularly to that of the republican manufacturers who have grown "fat" on the trade of the south. Let the southern people deal with the supporters of his infamous measure just as the patriotic farmers have dealt and are going to deal with the "bagging trust," and the passage of the bill will in the end work out for us a great measure of commercial independence and political security.

"FORCE BILL AND BOYCOTT."
From The Evening Journal of July 22d.

We are not the discoverers of the boycott—that glory belongs to the Irish patriots—but we have made good use of it.

Our latest boycott is the one against the north, the people of that section use their power to pass the force bill and override the rights of the people. This suggested boycott has impressed the north as being dear a priori to pay for the education of the south by placing federal agents at its ports. The papers south and north have taken up the suggestion and it may call a halt by appealing to the heart of the north, which is in its fat pocketbooks. * * * We are pleased to see the interest the press is taking in our suggestion. * * * The boycott is the thing.

We are inclined to think that when Mr. Hoke Smith received this telegram from one of his "vigorous young writers" he was not aware of the fact that his paper was lustily claiming to be the originator of the boycott idea. It takes an immense amount of cheek to play one role north and another south.

If the odious force bill is passed we promise our readers one thing. No paper, or no man, can stand on both sides of the issue. We will have more to say if the infamous bill becomes a law, and we guarantee that the south will stand by THE CONSTITUTION.

Atlanta is indeed all right!

Blaine Versus Reed.

Mr. Blaine's rejoinder to Mr. Frye not only disposes of the arguments and suggestions made by the Maine senator in his reply to Mr. Blaine's first letter, but discloses the fact that there are irreconcilable differences between those who agree with the secretary of state and those who have hastened to endorse the McKinley bill in its entirety.

This fact seems to be realized by the Reed and McKinley end of the machine, and it is now given out that, in order to make way for the force bill, the McKinley bill to be rushed through the senate at race-horse speed. No doubt the democratic senators will be heard from when the proposed race comes off, and it remains to be seen whether the partisan handicap will be as successful as some of the organs predict.

In his rejoinder to Mr. Frye, Secretary Blaine calls attention to the history of Spain's attitude in the matter of reciprocity—to the treaty agreed to with United States Minister Foster six years ago, and to the treaty of reciprocity negotiated by General Grant in 1883. Mr. Blaine shows that while the republicans were unwilling to open our ports to free sugar in return for substantial trade favors, they are now anxious to make sugar free for no consideration whatever.

In reply to the argument that his suggestion of reciprocity comes too late, Mr. Blaine shows that five months ago he went before the ways and means committee with the same proposition that now makes, but was unable to persuade the committee to accept his views.

The truth is, while Mr. Blaine's position

is in direct conflict with the republican idea of shutting up our markets and keeping our products at home, his arguments are unanswerable from a business point of view—and there is a good deal of business sense at the north. When the republicans in congress propose to recklessly open our ports to free sugar, and sacrifice a revenue of \$50,000,000 a year, every cent of which goes into the treasury, instead of availing themselves of the opportunity to secure new and profitable markets for American products, they give the practical business men in their party a sharp slap in the face.

Mr. Blaine has a very large following in the issue he has made, and it is probable that his views will prevail. It will be a bitter fight, however, and it will not by any means end with the amendment of the McKinley bill.

The Idea Goes Marching On.

The home rule idea has captured the country.

Our protest against the force bill, and our suggested plan of campaign against it have been emphatically endorsed by the masses north and south.

The New York World, after questioning the expediency of our methods, grandly proceeds to repeat the substance of our editorial against the bill in these words:

Senator Pasco's suggestion that business men of the north should bring their influence to bear in opposition to the bill through their commercial organizations and otherwise is excellent. Apart from all political and social and ethical objections to it the passage of this Lodge force bill would very seriously impair the business prosperity which has followed home rule and peace at the south. Wise foresight should prompt business men to do all they can to avert the danger.

There need be no partisanship in this action. Republican business men care nothing for the bill. It represents no political principle. It is a "party measure" only so far as a clique of politicians have managed to make it technically so for their own selfish purposes. Why should any business man hesitate to do what he can to prevent so great a wrong and blunder under any mistaken notion of party obligation?

This is encouraging. The World may quibble over words, but it is on our line all the same.

Equally strong and significant is the following editorial from The New York Star:

Nebraska, like Minnesota, has refused to lend the endorsement of a republican state convention to the fraud and force election bill. The two states together gave about sixty thousand majority for Harrison, and it would seem that the advocates of a republican party measure could depend upon endorsement in them, if anywhere. There is not the least doubt that if approbation of the bill could have been secured in either state without serious opposition, a resolution to that effect would have been adopted. This negative but yet strong evidence confirms The Star's opinion that the republican masses are not, in any part of the country, really favorable to revolutionizing election methods.

The protest of the northern press is growing in strength. Every day additional republican newspapers record themselves on the popular side, notwithstanding the influence of Belding's and upon the subsidized organs. Of public meetings in the north there have been too few. They ought to be held everywhere without delay. Meanwhile, The Star's remonstrance is swelling daily, and its influence in Washington is plainly discernible. Whether they are engaged in getting up public meetings or not, sign the remonstrance at once, get your neighbors to sign it and send it to The Star for presentation to the senate.

Thus the fearful uprising in favor of home rule gathers strength from day to day. The republican volunteers are coming over to our side with a rush, and their newspapers are joining us in the good fight.

In less than ten days this gratifying change in the situation has been accomplished. From every quarter of the republic come letters and telegrams urging us to push the work so gloriously begun, and it may call a halt by appealing to the heart of the north, which is in its fat pocketbooks. * * * We are pleased to see the interest the press is taking in our suggestion. * * * The boycott is the thing.

With the majority of the people, the press and the mighty business interests of the country at work for us, we have good reason to predict the triumph of the home rule cause.

If the force bill becomes a law it will be the Lodge bill. It will be an emasculated law—a dead letter statute—an inoperative menace.

The home rule idea is marching on to victory!

NEW ORLEANS PROTESTS.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat is of the opinion that the republican census, taken as a whole, is nothing short of a farce, and this opinion seems to be shared generally by the press of other sections. We have chronicled protests from every part of the country, and now New Orleans rises to explain that the count in that city is unsatisfactory, because it falls far short of giving the actual population of the place, having been hasty and superficial from first to last.

The cry of the census beauteau is that "the press is never satisfied;" but the men who manage this republican institution seem to forget that without the assistance of the press its census would have been a greater failure than it really is. Alarmed at the loose manner in which the work was being done, the press came to the rescue of the census men and lent all its energies to the taking of a full census, and in a number of cities the work accomplished by the newspapers was the only efficient work which was done during the period of census taking, and but for this friendly and patriotic interference on the part of the editors many southern cities would have made a deplorable showing in the official returns. This sneer at the press is, therefore, ungrateful and unjust.

But as to New Orleans: The Times-Democrat says that the board of health, by no means an ignorant body, estimates the population of New Orleans at 250,000, and that it is either this much, or the city has grown unhealthier—which is not the case—in the last few years, and that the returns of the government census are correct, the death rate in New Orleans is higher today than it was ten years ago, when the United States census cheated the city out of 120,000 people and one member of congress.

Naturally The Times-Democrat is not satisfied with this showing, and the people, generally, are indignant. It only goes

to prove, however, the truth of charges which have been preferred by many cities, that the federal census is a republican machine, manipulated in the interest of the republican party.

By the count in New Orleans, it is feared that the city will drop from the tenth to the thirteenth place among American cities, and her political and commercial loss by such a fall can easily be imagined.

Evidently she has not been treated fairly in the census returns; but if misery likes company, she can reach over and shake hands with dozens of American cities that have the same grievance. But that will not remedy the wrong which has been done.

Shepard's Last Shriek.

Force Against Force.

Governor Campbell, of Ohio, is no timid submissivist. He declares that if the force bill becomes a law he will adopt a policy of blood and iron. He says:

If federal supervisors, deputy marshals, and spies attempt to interfere with the congressional elections in Ohio, next November, I will order out the militia of the state and drive them from the polls and thus protect the freedom of the ballot and the rights of the people. If the force bill is designed, as we all know it is, for the purpose of causing trouble and giving the republicans an opportunity to steal the elections in democratic states and districts, the sooner, the issue is met the better it will be for the country at large. I shall not permit any interference in the conduct of the elections in my state if I have to use the whole of its military power to prevent such interference.

This spirited defiance comes from no hot-headed southerner, nor from one of the states that went out of the union in 1861. It is from the great state of Ohio, and is uttered by a statesman who is as famous for his conservatism as he is for his patriotism.

Let it not be forgotten that, while the south has never suggested anything beyond a peaceful defensive policy, the first threat of violent resistance to the force bill comes from one of the most powerful and prosperous states of the north!

Candid Republican.

In the midst of the republican hurly-burly—the hoarse and eager cries of the partisan spoilsman—there is to be heard one shrill voice that has not been trained to prudence. It is a voice unused to concealments, and it is now giving utterance to the real policy of the republicans. It is the high-keyed and querulous voice of Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, of The New York Mail and Express.

The loud-mouth candor of Colonel Shepard is so irritating to the republicans who are conspiring against the liberties of the people and for the perpetuation of the partisan sectionalists in power that the organs are in the habit of making him the target for their ridicule. But there can be no doubt that Colonel Shepard, in the heat and fury of his sectional prejudices, represents what may be termed the business end of the republican party. He represents Quay, and Dudley, and Chandler and Wanamaker, and, so far as a squirming nonentity can be represented, Benjamin Harrison.

Having had no training as a diplomatic office seeker or as a party manager, Colonel Shepard can see no reason for concealing the real policy. On the contrary, he blurts it out, knowing full well that his course is endorsed by all active republicans outside the party machine. The organs go so far as to say that his course is idiotic, but it is very clear that the illusion is to his candor.

As our readers may well imagine, Colonel Shepard is in a violent state of excitement over the south's vigorous protest against the federal force and fraud bill. He beholds in it a new secession and a new rebellion, and he talks about another war. All the colonel's emotions are aroused, and he has apparently put himself on a war footing, for he loudly calls the attention of the republicans of the north to "the spirit and temper of the south."

What can it mean? The colonel answers the question, and shows by his answer the real purpose of the republican party. He says that the revelations of the spirit and temper of the south show unmistakably that the people here propose to maintain white supremacy. It is this fact—and it is a fact, if we may be permitted to swap candor with their ridicule. But there can be no doubt that Colonel Shepard, in the heat and fury of his sectional prejudices, represents what may be termed the business end of the republican party. He represents Quay, and Dudley, and Chandler and Wanamaker, and, so far as a squirming nonentity can be represented, Benjamin Harrison.

Having had no training as a diplomatic office seeker or as a party manager, Colonel Shepard can see no reason for concealing the real policy. On the contrary, he blurts it out, knowing full well that his course is endorsed by all active republicans outside the party machine. The organs go so far as to say that his course is idiotic, but it is very clear that the illusion is to his candor.

ALL THE MEMBERS of the cabinet are to be provided with assistants. Mr. Matt Quay has an assistant in the person of Mr. Benjamin Harrison.

BROTHER BLAINE probably knows that reciprocity is on very intimate terms with free trade.

A PRIVATE letter to THE CONSTITUTION, from Mr. F. B. Thurber, of the firm of Thurber, Wayland & Co., of New York, informs us of the fact that he has filed an earnest protest with every senator and representative in congress against the passage of the force bill. Let the good work proceed. The northern business men are becoming aroused on this subject and are going to be heard from now, or in the next election.

ARE THE friends of the elephant ready to sit down and allow it to have the name "Rainbow," or "Sunbeam," or "Remus?" Can't they do better than that?

MR. BLAINE is willing to have free trade with sugar in it. This will hurt McKinley's feelings.

It is a good joke on Brother Wanamaker if Mr. Benjamin Harrison had to go down to his stocking to pay for that cottage.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE KNOXVILLE TIMES-GAZETTE gives east Tennessee this vigorous boom: "The truth is that Atlanta could better afford to live without New York than without East Tennessee. Shut off Atlanta's supplies which she receives from East Tennessee and the people of that city would almost starve to death. East Tennessee feeds Atlanta and a large portion of northern Georgia. The valley of East Tennessee is the richest region in the whole south and supplies a large proportion of the people of Georgia, Alabama and other southern states with beef, butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables and other supplies. In every grocery store in Atlanta is displayed, in large letters, the slogan 'East Tennessee Butter'—'East Tennessee Bacon'—'East Tennessee Chickens'—'East Tennessee Beans'—"

What can it mean? The colonel answers the question, and shows by his answer the real purpose of the republican party. He says that the revelations of the spirit and temper of the south show unmistakably that the people here propose to maintain white supremacy. It is this fact—and it is a fact, if we may be permitted to swap candor with their ridicule. But there can be no doubt that Colonel Shepard, in the heat and fury of his sectional prejudices, represents what may be termed the business end of the republican party. He represents Quay, and Dudley, and Chandler and Wanamaker, and, so far as a squirming nonentity can be represented, Benjamin Harrison.

Having had no training as a diplomatic office seeker or as a party manager, Colonel Shepard can see no reason for concealing the real policy. On the contrary, he blurts it out, knowing full well that his course is endorsed by all active republicans outside the party machine. The organs go so far as to say that his course is idiotic, but it is very clear that the illusion is to his candor.

It is a good joke on Brother Wanamaker if Mr. Benjamin Harrison had to go down to his stocking to pay for that cottage.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE KNOXVILLE TIMES-GAZETTE gives east Tennessee this vigorous boom: "The truth is that Atlanta could better afford to live without New York than without East Tennessee. Shut off Atlanta's supplies which she receives from East Tennessee and the people of that city would almost starve to death. East Tennessee feeds Atlanta and a large portion of northern Georgia. The valley of East Tennessee is the richest region in the whole south and supplies a large proportion of the people of Georgia, Alabama and other southern states with beef, butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables and other supplies. In every grocery store in Atlanta is displayed, in large letters, the slogan 'East Tennessee Butter'—'East Tennessee Bacon'—'East Tennessee Chickens'—'East Tennessee Beans'—"

What can it mean? The colonel answers the question, and shows by his answer the real purpose of the republican party. He says that the revelations of the spirit and temper of the south show unmistakably that the people here propose to maintain white supremacy. It is this fact—and it is a fact, if we may be permitted to swap candor with their ridicule. But there can be no doubt that Colonel Shepard, in the heat and fury of his sectional prejudices, represents what may be termed the business end of the republican party. He represents Quay, and Dudley, and Chandler and Wanamaker, and, so far as a squirming nonentity can be represented, Benjamin Harrison.

Having had no training as a diplomatic office seeker or as a party manager, Colonel Shepard can see no reason for concealing the real policy. On the contrary, he blurts it out, knowing full well that his course is endorsed by all active republicans outside the party machine. The organs go so far as to say that his course is idiotic, but it is very clear that the illusion is to his candor.

It is a good joke on Brother Wanamaker if Mr. Benjamin Harrison had to go down to his stocking to pay for that cottage.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE KNOXVILLE TIMES-GAZETTE gives east Tennessee this vigorous boom: "The truth is that Atlanta could better afford to live without New York than without East Tennessee. Shut off Atlanta's supplies which she receives from East Tennessee and the people of that city would almost starve to death. East Tennessee feeds Atlanta and a large portion of northern Georgia. The valley of East Tennessee is the richest region in the whole south and supplies a large proportion of the people of Georgia, Alabama and other southern states with beef, butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables and other supplies. In every grocery store in Atlanta is displayed, in large letters, the slogan 'East

RESOLVING AT A RESORT

A REPRESENTATIVE MEETING AT
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Visitors From All Over the South at the
Famous Virginia Resort Are Enthusiastic
Over the Constitution's Course.

MONTGOMERY WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS July 24.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of guests here from a half dozen or more southern states was held today in the commodious parlors of the hotel. The object was to get the sentiment of the guests on the exciting topics of the force bill and the south's plan of defense and self-protection in case this measure should be enacted.

Captain A. B. Garland, of Montgomery, Ala., was called to the chair, and Mr. W. T. Cheney, of Rome, Ga., was elected as secretary.

Captain R. G. Clark, a large wholesale dry goods merchant of Rome, Ga., stated in a short, emphatic and eloquent speech the object of the meeting, and offered the following resolutions:

MONTGOMERY WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., July 24.—We the guests at the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, in this meeting, assembled, do hereby adopt the following:

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION for the protection of our southland against the iniquitous force bill now before congress has our most hearty endorsement. That our most hearty endorsement of this measure will leave the southern people ten times more humiliated than were the southern negroes.

Henry Cabot Lodge and George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, are the ringleaders of this nefarious bill, and they are acting from a plot which is not entirely new.

Let us see, substantially, what the Lodge bill contemplates:

United States troops at the polls—juries appointed by the clerks or federal courts to try offenders against these election laws.

This is enough. I will go no further. Does the north want this? What will the south do about it?

Who can claim that such legislation as this was ever contemplated by the framers of the United States constitution?

What a revolution must take place in men's minds before they ever can be enthralled into this belief.

This bill is to apply to the southern states, and from those states not a voice is heard in its support. On those on whom this bill is to be foisted not a word is heard in its favor; not a mere majority against it; but a struggling minority against it; but every man, woman and child in the south are, as with one voice, crying out against it— even as the north cried down slavery.

The call for this legislation comes not from the south; its spirit was engendered in old Massachusetts. Though her representatives may clamor for it in congress, I still believe Massachusetts soldiers who fought so nobly against secession would as nobly today fight against this infamous bill should it become a law.

Laws are of no avail if they do not express the will of the people who are to obey them.

This law expresses the will, not of the south, but of the northern know-nothing element, who are as hated and detested today in Massachusetts by the body of the people, as are the memories of Arnold and Cotton Mather. It remains for the south to take a firm and dignified stand. She must know that these troops are at the call and beck of the framers of the bill or those in whose interest it is drawn, and likewise the clerks of the federal courts will appoint juries to carry into effect the intent of the cabal who framed the bill.

The south must know she may have this bill with her, and she must treat it as she has the other evils and other evidences of oppression, and she will hold the place she had such a struggle to attain as a solid part of the unity of the nation; when she will no more hear of discriminating legislation and attempts to place her outside the protection of the United States constitution.

This condition of things will cease when the notorious bigots now representing New England in the halls of congress shall be driven from their seats of operation to be replaced by men as chivalrous as the southerners, who, I thank God, she has as citizens today. This note is written as the expression of the true opinion, I hope, of many New Englanders beside myself, who must cry out against this attempted thralldom of the southern people.

GEORGIA DISTILLERS.

THERE WILL BE BUT LITTLE APPLE
AND PEACH BRANDY MADE.

The shortage in the fruit crop, indicated by the scarcity of Brandy Distillers—To Assess the Manufacturers of Stills.

But little brandy will be distilled in Georgia this year.

The reason is due to the shortage of the fruit crop.

The difference in the figures of the brandy department, as they accumulate on the books of the collector's office this year, in comparison to those of future years, is interesting.

Last year there were more than four hundred registered brandy distilleries in the state. Each of these turned out from twenty-five to two thousand gallons of brandy during the season.

This year the list of registered distillers has not reached twenty in all, and will be more than seventy-five before the season is over.

There is some difference in the number of apple brandy distillers as compared with that class who manufacture peach brandy exclusively. There will be about thirty apple brandy distilleries registered in Georgia this year, provided no disaster befalls the crop.

THE CROP IS SLIM.

The remarkable decrease in the number of brandy distilleries serves to indicate in no uncertain proportions the shortage that will result in the fruit crop for the year.

"It is always a good way to judge of the fruit crop in Georgia by noting the number of distilleries that are registered," said Mr. Jeff Dunwoody, assistant collector of internal revenue, yesterday.

"There will be no fruit this year," he continued, after glancing again at the figures numbering the list of brandy distilleries in Georgia.

Wesley Smith filed a suit against George S. May & Co., for \$3,000.

It was for the loss of a thumb.

He claims that he was in the employ of the company, and was set to work in a dangerous capacity, and his right arm was caught in the machinery which cut off his thumb.

He alleges negligence on the part of the company, and wants damages as above stated.

MRS. COMBS' FUNERAL.

The Body of a Good Old Lady Buried Yesterday.

The body of Mrs. M. A. Combs was buried in Oakland cemetery at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Combs was the mother of Mrs. C. C. Combs, from whose residence the funeral occurred. She was seventy-four years of age and had lived a long and useful life.

She was very greatly beloved by all who knew her and the family, and the tenderest sympathies of many friends in their sorrow.

Rev. Dr. Rogers officiated at the funeral.

A PAIR BURIED.

The ten-month-old baby boy of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, died at their home, No. 222 Mangum street, Sunday. The funeral occurred at Westview cemetery yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Many friends sympathize with the parents in their great bereavement.

A FISH FAMINE.

Stormy Weather and Lack of Ice Cause a Death in Atlanta Markets.

There is a fish famine in Atlanta.

There were no snappers or mullet in the market yesterday, and the restaurant men were very much at a loss to supply their customers.

A few blue fish, salmon and perch make up the sum total of the supply in the city markets.

Mr. T. B. Wells, representing E. E. Saunders & Co., of Pensacola, one of the largest dealers in that city, was here yesterday, and in talking with Mr. R. K. Redus, one of his Atlanta customers, he said that the stormy weather on the gulf coast, coupled with the lack of ice, were responsible for the scarcity of fish in the markets.

He said that their smacks would go out and occasionally make a good haul, but before they could get into port the fish would spoil, and would have to be dumped on the beach, because of the lack of ice to preserve them.

Just how long this deplorable state of affairs will continue is not known, but the weather is still prevalent on the gulf, it is doubtful if the dealers will be able to supply themselves for some time. Then it is almost impossible to obtain an adequate supply of ice, which adds to perplexities of the dilemma in which dealers and shippers are placed.

Mills' last chance and ran away, escaping the trial for his own crime. The officers are in search of him.

WHERE DO THEY COME FROM?

There is a great question now before the government.

Whereas, the 8,000 stinks operated in the United States since 1877 manufactured.

"All manufacturers of stinks are required to pay a professional tax of \$50, and must pay an assessment of \$20 upon each still manufactured," said Colonel Chapman, revenue agent, yesterday.

"Now, it is singular," he continued, "that out of the 8,000 stills that have been operated in the United States since 1877, only 2,135 have been registered by the payment of the legitimate tax."

Resolved, That the board of trade of the city of Lynchburg, representing the business interests of this city and section, will hereby protest against the tax, and in the business interests of the country, whether north, south, east or west, who have the material interests of their country at heart, to the defeat of this unwise and undesirable measure."

Resolved, That we favor united action on the part of the commercial interests of the north, as well as the south, to end the existing existing legislation may be buried by the conservative position of the business interests of the country.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the board of trade of the south, and to the business interests of the country with whom we have business relations, and that we also forward copies of the same to the various commercial cities of the south, with a view to have the same join with us in a conservative effort to unite the business interests of the country against this legislation, the enactment of which it is admitted will have a disturbing and harmful effect on business.

"The case of J. G. Throver against C. D. Barker, \$10,000 for criminal libel, has been thrown out of court.

Instead of correcting the statement (if he must say anything at all), he says that the case in the city court had been thrown out and that the case of the state court had been thrown out. He lies in the first paragraph, in making it appear that we had not appeared against him.

While we have not appeared against him in the city court, we did appear in the superior court, and as all the evidence would be brought out at that trial my counsel thought it was best to confine our defense to the superior court.

I am sorry that I have again been forced to recognize such a seething pest on society as Barker, but were I to remain silent it might be construed that I was not doing my duty.

As far as his evidence is concerned he will have full opportunity to bring it all out when the case comes up in the superior court.

CHARLES M. GLEASON, one of Macon's progressive young business men, spent Sunday and yesterday in Atlanta.

Mr. E. H. LEEDY, of Memphis, is here.

Smith's Tonic Syrup gives perfect satisfaction wherever tried.—J. W. COCHRAN, Roswell, Ind.

James T. Carter's Great August Land Sale, choice east Atlanta residence lots at auction, Friday, August 1, 1890, at 3:30 p.m. Terms: One lot, \$10 cash and \$10 monthly; two lots, \$20 cash and \$12.50 monthly, etc. Titles perfect. Strictly up-to-date neighborhood. Convenient to schools and churches. Near downtown and only a few minutes' ride to the heart of the city. Five ride to the mountains and the sea.

One mile from the railroad. Call for prints and particulars. James T. Carter, 30 Peachtree street, 7-27-43.

Excelsior Steam Laundry. The Excelsior Steam Laundry has leased the large three-story building at 47 Decatur street, and what might be said to be the best equipped laundry establishment in the south. They are prepared to do a large amount of business and delivered in any part of the city. Satisfaction guaranteed. Greatest care taken with goods. Give them a trial.

NO ONE OF ANY CONSEQUENCE would be caught using any other than Rosch on DIRT Soap.

Save Money.

By buying Croquet Sets and Hammocks from John M. Miller, 31 Marietta st. 7-27-43.

Powder Little Water prevents Verres.

GOING TO FORT VALLEY.

The People Who Will Go to the Horticulturalists' Convention.

The State Horticultural Society of Georgia will meet in Fort Valley tomorrow.

Among the prominent horticulturists that will leave at 3 o'clock this afternoon, via the Atlanta and Florida railroad are:

W. D. Beatie, president Atlanta Horticultural Society; Mrs. A. W. Underwood, vice president; W. G. Whidby, secretary; Dr. S. Hape, Miss Bell Hape, Dr. H. H. Cary, Professor J. S. Newman, Colonel G. H. Waring, Colonel R. J. Redding, Miss Leila Redding, Gustav Speth, Miss L. Speth, Mrs. M. R. Logan, D. J. Boyd, Miss A. Galvin, H. W. Hasselt, S. M. Wayman, Mrs. S. M. Wayman, W. Warder, Mrs. W. Warder, and one hundred others. The Atlanta society will invite the state society to hold its next session in this city.

Atlanta Valley will give delegates and visitors a special reception. The fare is only one cent per mile for the round trip. A large crowd should go this evening, and go via an Atlanta line.

Delegates will be given full information by W. G. Whidby at the office of The Southern Cultivator.

TWO DAMAGE SUITS.

Five Thousand Dollars for the Loss of a Thumb.

Two damage suits were filed in the clerk's office yesterday.

The first was filed by Henry Jackson against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for \$200. Jackson alleges that he signaled a dummy to stop at a place where the conductor was in the habit of stopping to take on passengers, and that the engineer slowed up and came almost to a full stop. The plaintiff attempted to board the car, but it kept moving, and he was thrown the ground and sustained serious injuries.

Wesley Smith filed a suit against George S. May & Co., for \$3,000.

It was for the loss of a thumb.

He claims that he was in the employ of the company, and was set to work in a dangerous capacity, and his right arm was caught in the machinery which cut off his thumb.

He alleges negligence on the part of the company, and wants damages as above stated.

A Church on Wheels.

The record of The Railroad Gazette, for June accidents, includes 64 collisions, 67 derailments and six other accidents, a total of 137 accidents, in which 38 persons were killed and 233 injured.

In a majority of cases the official investigation leaves "cause unexplained." Of all accidents, 32 per cent happened to passenger trains and 68 per cent to freights. Of the 38 people killed, 41 were employees, 14 passengers, and 2 "others." Fifty-five people were killed by defects in the road, 31 by defects in equipment, 147 by negligence in operating, 9 by unseasonable obstructions and malice, 64 by unexplained causes.

Thirty-two accidents caused the death of one or more persons each, and 44 caused injury but no death, leaving 61 (45 per cent of the whole) which caused no personal injury worthy of record.

A Church on Wheels.

Something new in railroad circles is a church on wheels, to preach the gospel, evangelical style, along the line of road.

This is something new that the United States was not prepared after Europe.

An eight-wheeled railroad church has just been finished at Tiflis, in the factory of the Transcaucasian Railroad Company, for use along the line. It is surmounted by a cross at one end, and at the other there is a handsome belfry with three bells. Beside the church proper there is a room for the priest. It can comfortably seat seventy persons. The altar was made in St. Petersburg.

ALL OVER Georgia.

ALBANY, FLORIDA AND NORTHERN.—King

and Haunon are prepared to sublet at Cordele or Louvale, Ga., the clearing, grubbing and grading on the thirty-five miles of this road between Albany and Cordele, Ga.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA.—A preliminary survey has been made from Troy, Ala., south toward Pensacola, Fla., for a proposed extension of the Mobile and Girard. The surveyors have reached the Conchue river, six miles south of Troy. Captain F. Y. Dabney is in charge of the work, with office at Troy.

EXPINE AND DUNLAP.—The company for the extension from Hickoryville to Grovania, Ga., broke ground at the former on July 15th. A large number of men are being employed.

MIDDLE GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC.—The section from Macon to Eatonton, Ga., is about completed. The heaviest work is at the Little River, where the bridge is 100 feet long and 85 feet high. The iron span is 200 feet long and 97.5 feet high. The Marshall trestle, near the river, is 53 feet high and 97.5 feet long. G. L. Reeves, of Atlanta, has the contract. Between Macon and Covington the work is being rapidly completed.

NASHVILLE AND KNOXVILLE.—The recently completed extension from Buffalo Valley to Cookeville, Tenn., twenty-two miles, was opened for passenger traffic July 14th. This is the northern end of the Marietta and North Georgia.

The Free Book Project in Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 28.—(Special).—Superintendent Lawton B. Evans, of the public schools of Richmond county, in a lengthy conversation in the Evening News today, advocates the plan for the board of education to furnish all pupils with free books, as it will save money, better educate the school children, and reduce the tax on property. His statistics show that by the proposed change the annual cost per pupil for books will be reduced from \$3.65 to 90c, a total saving of \$7,000 a year.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

WOOLFOLK WILL HANG.

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION RENDERED AGAINST WOOLFOLK.

The Case Will Go to the Supreme Court of the United States and Finally to the Governor—Other Capital News.

The supreme court rendered its decision yesterday in the Woolfolk case, refusing to grant him a new trial.

This is exactly what THE CONSTITUTION predicted three weeks ago.

As was stated by Colonel Rutherford, in THE CONSTITUTION, at the time the motion was argued, the case will not be carried before the supreme court of the United States.

This was in anticipation of an adverse decision by the state supreme court.

"And it's," said Colonel Rutherford, "the court of last resort goes against us, we will make an appeal to executive clemency."

It is hardly probable that the petition to the supreme court will delay the execution of Woolfolk's sentence.

The petition will probably go before Justice L. C. Lamar.

It should decide that there were grounds for appeal to the supreme court of the land, that would, of course, hold up the sentence of the state court for a considerable time—perhaps three or four years.

But this action by Justice Lamar is not at all anticipated by anybody in position to judge of the merits of the case.

A trial in the court of Houston superior court will be in order to re-examine the defendant, and unless the United States supreme court, the governor, insanity or death should interfere, his hanging will probably occur at an early date.

Justice Simmons, who, in February of last year, handed down the decision which gave the defendant a new trial, and deferring the opinion of the court. The opinion covers upwards of eighty printed pages. The court's syllabus of the points decided will be found below.

THE EVIDENCE.

The evidence is dealt with in very few words. After stating that the court had carefully gone over the eleven hundred printed pages of testimony sent up from the court below, the decision says: "Two juries having found the defendant guilty, and the judge who presided in the court below being satisfied with their finding, and there being sufficient evidence to uphold the verdict, this court does not feel authorized to disturb it."

There is no direct evidence to the defendant's guilt, the effect of the opinion being rather to show that he was tried according to law.

There were numerous questions of law raised by the defendant's counsel, some of which are discussed at considerable length.

MAIN POINT OF ATTACK.

was the manner in which the jurors were drawn, empanelled and selected, and on this line a number of objections were made. The defendant not only contended that he was denied the right to supply him with the statutes on this subject, but asserted the statutes themselves as unconstitutional. He contended that they are repugnant both to the constitution of this state and that of the United States.

It is thought that the ground relied upon to give the United States supreme court jurisdiction will be that these statutes violate the constitutionality of the defendant to be tried by an impartial jury.

Justice Simmons, after holding that the statutes are constitutional and that they were sufficiently complied with, states in substance, that he is inclined to the view that it does not appear that the defendant did not have a fair trial by an impartial jury, irregularities, if any, in the drawing, summoning and empanelling of jurors, plainly operating to the defendant's prejudice, are not sufficient ground for setting aside the verdict.

WOOLFOLK'S PRAYER.

One of the points made by the defendant, it seems, had never before arisen in the courts of this country or of England.

Bullock, the jailor, swore that he had overheard the defendant while alone in his cell say: "Lord, have mercy upon me for what I have done; the only thing I regret is killing my father."

The main objection urged to the admission of this testimony was, that it is against the policy of the law that the practice of a party to his God-given right to self-defense against him. Reasons, however, that the counsel was unable to produce any law or any decided case to this effect, and the supreme court rules against him, citing a number of cases which, according to its view, involve the principle, although not the exact question.

On the trial in the superior court, Woolfolk's counsel would not bring before the jury the time that one of his neighbors in the neighborhood had committed the crime. The sayings and actions of different persons, before and after the killing, tending to cast suspicion on them, were offered in evidence, but most of this testimony was excluded as inadmissible under the rules of evidence, and the supreme court sustained the rulings of the court below.

After the delivery of the verdict, the supreme court took a recess until the 30th of September, and in the meantime other decisions will be prepared, to be delivered on that date.

APPEAL TO EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

The only real hope of ever delaying the execution lies in the appeal to executive clemency.

And the interesting question comes up just here: who will decide that, Governor Gordon or Governor North?

In the ordinary course of events the appeal will be made about the time the change takes place.

Action upon it may be the last official act of Governor Gordon, or one of the first of Governor North.

THE DECISION.

The decision, which was read by Justice Simons, was as follows:

Woolfolk v. State. Murder. Criminal Law.

Trials. Practice. Judge. Venue. Jury and Jurors. Statutes. Constitutional Law.

Continuance. Witness. Charge of Court.

Evidence. Condemnation. Verdict.

Judge Gustin, Houston superior court.

Simons, J. L. The defendant's father and step-mother having been killed on the same occasion, and the defendant being on trial for the killing of the former, disqualification of the trial judge did not result from his having been consulted as counsel, after the homicide and before he became a judge, by a brother of the deceased, knowledge or want of knowledge of the person who did the killing not affecting the distribution, and it appearing that nothing was said between them as to who this person was, and that the judge, while a practicing attorney had merely informed his client as to the law of distribution and advised him to take out letters of administration. Code, 426.

Upon a motion to change the venue on the ground that an impartial jury could not be obtained in the county, and an offer to introduce evidence to this effect, the judge properly overruled the motion and held that he had no power to hear such evidence, and that the venue could be changed only by an examination of the jurors, and the trial of the jurors, as prescribed in section 4087 of the code.

(a) This section of the code is not unconstitutional as impairing the right of the defendant to be tried by an impartial jury. Nor is the statute unconstitutional because the power which the constitution has vested in the judge to change the venue, where he is satisfied that an impartial jury could not be obtained in the county, is restricted by said section 4087 of the constitution further providing that this power shall be exercised "in such manner as has been or shall be provided by law." Code, §§5172, 5173; 43 Ga. 483; 54 Ga. 371; 80 Ga. 785.

(b) The trial of the defendant, by law for obtaining impartial jurors, public clemency alone is not a sufficient ground for changing the venue, especially where nearly two years have elapsed since the commission of the crime. 24 Ga. 297; 60 Ga. 257; 64 Ga. 405; 48 Ga. 116; 32 Ga. 582.

(c) Compulsory process of the court to procure the attendance of a witness residing before the state could hardly be necessary, and was properly refused, as there was no abuse of discretion by the trial judge in refusing a continuance on account of the absence of such witness. Although the defendant stated that

he expected to procure the attendance of the witness at the next term of the court, it did not appear that the witness had promised to appear at that term, and there was no other ground for this expectation. 65 Ga. 332, distinguished.

3. A challenge to the array was made under the following circumstances: "A term of the court which had been ordered for the purpose of trying the defendant, began on Monday, and the jurors drawn for that term were then summoned to appear before the defendant. A jury was partly selected, and the remaining jurors who had been drawn and empanelled, but not selected, were discharged for the term. On Wednesday of the same week a mistrial was declared. The court being then with out jurors except talesmen, who had been summoned to appear before the defendant, and had answered as to whether he was crazy, and had answered certain acts tending to show that he was crazy, the purpose being to discredit his testimony by proof that he was crazy, the refusal of the court to allow a still more extended cross-examination on the same line, if error at all, was not such error as to require the grant of a new trial, especially as the defendant was permitted to introduce other testimony for the same purpose, and covering most of the same matter.

20. Certain seeks being offered in evidence, which a witness testified were found in a well on the premises when the killing occurred, it was not error to admit them in evidence over the objection of the defendant, as the testimony of the witness did not sufficiently identify them as the same which had been found in the well, this being a question for the jury.

21. Appearances by the deceased of harm from third persons not connected by other evidence with the crime, were irrelevant.

22. Two juries having found the defendant guilty, and the trial judge being satisfied with their finding, and there being sufficient evidence to uphold the verdict, this court does not feel authorized to disturb it.

23. Appearances by the deceased of harm from third persons not connected by other evidence with the crime, were irrelevant.

24. The court in overruling the charge of the trial judge to either one of the boxes exclusively, its language being "the jury boxes of the county."

25. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

26. The statute (Code, §4082) which prescribes the questions to be asked the jury upon his voir dire and declares that when answered as therein prescribed he shall be adjudged a competent juror, does not impair the constitutional right of the defendant to be tried by an impartial jury.

The legislature has power to prescribe the manner in which the qualifications of a juror shall be tested, and the manner prescribed in the statute for interrogating the jury and for contesting by evidence the truth of his answers, affords ample test of his impartiality.

27. Where jurors on their voir dire had answered the statutory questions so as to qualify themselves, and it not appearing from their answers that they misunderstood the questions, they were not incompetent to serve or to allow counsel for the defendant to ask other questions of the jurors to ascertain whether they understood the meaning of the words "bias" and "prejudice," and what they meant when they answered that they were perfectly impartial between the state and the accused, and whether they had not entertained and did not then entertain a settled and fixed opinion in regard to the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

28. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

29. The statute (Code, §4082) which prescribes the questions to be asked the jury upon his voir dire and declares that when answered as therein prescribed he shall be adjudged a competent juror, does not impair the constitutional right of the defendant to be tried by an impartial jury.

The legislature has power to prescribe the manner in which the qualifications of a juror shall be tested, and the manner prescribed in the statute for interrogating the jury and for contesting by evidence the truth of his answers, affords ample test of his impartiality.

30. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

31. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

32. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

33. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

34. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

35. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

36. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

37. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

38. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

39. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

40. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

41. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

42. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

43. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

44. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

45. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

46. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

47. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

48. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

49. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

50. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

51. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

52. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

53. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

54. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

55. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

56. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

57. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

58. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

59. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

60. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

61. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

62. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

63. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

64. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

65. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

66. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

67. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

68. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

69. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

70. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

71. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

72. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

73. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

74. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

75. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

76. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

77. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

78. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

79. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

80. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

81. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and the material propositions in which were substantially covered in the charge given by the court, were properly rejected.

82. The constitutionality of the statute was not tested, as the trial judge did not rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

83. Requests to charge which were lengthy and argumentative and

TWO HUNDRED FLOATS IN SIGHT.

The Great Parade Has Reached the Mark.

RIVALRY AMONG THE MERCHANTS.

The Masked Batteries of Some Leading Firms.

THE FESTIVAL WELL ADVERTISED.

The midsummer festival is rapidly developing under the deft hands of the artist and the architect, backed by the ingenuity of the Atlanta merchants.

The enlistment continues. Volunteer floats are coming in, and there is no longer any need for the committees to go out and solicit enlistments.

A procession long enough to reach from Marietta street to within sight of the Piedmont park is already assured, and the committee will naturally know what to do with it if it gets much longer.

The following from Miss Pixley gives some interesting ideas about floats.

Miss Grace Hawthorne has just completed arrangements with A. M. Palmer to produce "Theodora" in September at Palmer's theater. She will play three weeks, and will bring over her entire London company. The scenery and costumes have cost her \$6,000, and the play will be a magnificent production. It is singular that Miss Hawthorne, though an American actress, has never appeared in her own country, but she declares that if the public receive her as kindly in New York as they have in London she will be very happy.

Margaret Mathews has sailed for New York. She will not produce "Jeanne d'Arc," as she intended, but will appear under the management of Mr. Arthur Chase in some new plays, as yet undecided.

The following from Miss Pixley gives some interesting ideas about floats.

Miss Pixley, upon being asked which she liked best for dressmakers, London or Paris, replied:

"London beats Paris now in the matter of dress in creation, but Paris is still the best in all that, though it is the place to get shoes. London shoemakers are so used to making large, clumsy shoes that they can't fit the dainty American woman."

The styles in the committee now is to pitch

the character of the display as high as possible, and they will succeed. A few things

that have leaked out of the secret counsels of the leading firms "point to a demonstration of high order—not only thoroughly representative of the industry of Atlanta, but in a high degree artistic as well." The sign painters and architects are rapidly leaving their books with orders.

Just now there is a prodigious amount of quiet work being done. It is one of the curious features of rivalry in the matter of floats that tends to concern us all in the matter of what is to come.

That is going on. Yesterday the executive committee discovered a number of masked batteries—leading firms in almost every line, who are actively preparing displays far beyond anything given to the committees. Several firms who only gave notice of one float have plans for two or three, and some are making a number which will not authorize the committee to put their names on the list are already busy in the preparation of handsome floats. The parade will be full of dazzling surprises in almost every line.

The executive committee at its meeting yesterday afternoon had several applications from parties wishing to print the official program.

The only way to settle the matter was to leave it to competition. Those who desire the privilege will apply to Mr. W. G. Cooper at THE CONSTITUTION office today, at 3 o'clock p.m.

The character and style of the work will be a consideration, as well as the price. It is desired that the programme be attractively gotten up, and in a style becoming the occasion.

Captain West, chairman of the committee on sponsors, reported that twelve of the handsomest young ladies in Georgia would be in the procession in that capacity. Other members of the committee deplored the fact that Captain West had had more hours in the last few days than any man in Atlanta.

It was decided to put out immediately on every railroad leading out of Atlanta illuminated flyers advertising the parade, and Mr. T. Kelly was appointed to take charge of the work. Now the word is out on every road immediately with the flyers.

In the meantime the railroads are doing a great deal. Mr. Charles Harman, the enterprising general passenger agent of the Western and Atlantic, says the crowd on the 14th will be immense—all the roads can haul.

The committee on floats, consisting of Captain West, Mr. G. W. Cooper, and Mr. T. Kelly, is considering a handsome display of Atlanta, and Mr. Gress was appointed a committee to confer with them on the matter.

The Woodward Lumber Company telephoned yesterday afternoon that they would make a handsome display, and would introduce into the procession, in addition, a unique feature which would be greatly relished by the public.

Georgia Southern and Florida Returns.

The tax return of the Georgia Southern and Florida was accepted yesterday by the comptroller of the treasury.

Captain West reports the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Mr. P. M. Bealer, assistant manager, The Atlanta Furniture Company, which was left out of Sunday's list inadvertently, will have four floats, gotten up under the name of "Great Tea." Mr. Bealer, Mr. J. Woodside, and Fatz's clothing will also be represented. This adds nine to the 182 in Sunday's paper—making 191 reported. The committee has its eye on enough masked batteries to run the number up to 200.

Mr. J. M. High, whose striking advertisements in the daily papers have been the talk of the town, and his advertising partners are determined to keep up the luster.

The Woodward Lumber Company telephoned yesterday afternoon that they would make a handsome display, and would introduce into the procession, in addition, a unique feature which would be greatly relished by the public.

Georgia Southern and Florida Returns.

The tax return of the Georgia Southern and Florida was accepted yesterday by the comptroller of the treasury.

Captain West reports the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Mr. P. M. Bealer, assistant manager, The Atlanta Furniture Company, which was left out of Sunday's list inadvertently, will have four floats, gotten up under the name of "Great Tea." Mr. Bealer, Mr. J. Woodside, and Fatz's clothing will also be represented. This adds nine to the 182 in Sunday's paper—making 191 reported. The committee has its eye on enough masked batteries to run the number up to 200.

Mr. J. M. High, whose striking advertisements in the daily papers have been the talk of the town, and his advertising partners are determined to keep up the luster.

The Woodward Lumber Company telephoned yesterday afternoon that they would make a handsome display, and would introduce into the procession, in addition, a unique feature which would be greatly relished by the public.

Georgia Southern and Florida Returns.

The tax return of the Georgia Southern and Florida was accepted yesterday by the comptroller of the treasury.

Captain West reports the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Mr. P. M. Bealer, assistant manager, The Atlanta Furniture Company, which was left out of Sunday's list inadvertently, will have four floats, gotten up under the name of "Great Tea." Mr. Bealer, Mr. J. Woodside, and Fatz's clothing will also be represented. This adds nine to the 182 in Sunday's paper—making 191 reported. The committee has its eye on enough masked batteries to run the number up to 200.

Mr. J. M. High, whose striking advertisements in the daily papers have been the talk of the town, and his advertising partners are determined to keep up the luster.

The Woodward Lumber Company telephoned yesterday afternoon that they would make a handsome display, and would introduce into the procession, in addition, a unique feature which would be greatly relished by the public.

Georgia Southern and Florida Returns.

The tax return of the Georgia Southern and Florida was accepted yesterday by the comptroller of the treasury.

Captain West reports the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Mr. P. M. Bealer, assistant manager, The Atlanta Furniture Company, which was left out of Sunday's list inadvertently, will have four floats, gotten up under the name of "Great Tea." Mr. Bealer, Mr. J. Woodside, and Fatz's clothing will also be represented. This adds nine to the 182 in Sunday's paper—making 191 reported. The committee has its eye on enough masked batteries to run the number up to 200.

Mr. J. M. High, whose striking advertisements in the daily papers have been the talk of the town, and his advertising partners are determined to keep up the luster.

The Woodward Lumber Company telephoned yesterday afternoon that they would make a handsome display, and would introduce into the procession, in addition, a unique feature which would be greatly relished by the public.

Georgia Southern and Florida Returns.

The tax return of the Georgia Southern and Florida was accepted yesterday by the comptroller of the treasury.

Captain West reports the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Mr. P. M. Bealer, assistant manager, The Atlanta Furniture Company, which was left out of Sunday's list inadvertently, will have four floats, gotten up under the name of "Great Tea." Mr. Bealer, Mr. J. Woodside, and Fatz's clothing will also be represented. This adds nine to the 182 in Sunday's paper—making 191 reported. The committee has its eye on enough masked batteries to run the number up to 200.

Mr. J. M. High, whose striking advertisements in the daily papers have been the talk of the town, and his advertising partners are determined to keep up the luster.

The Woodward Lumber Company telephoned yesterday afternoon that they would make a handsome display, and would introduce into the procession, in addition, a unique feature which would be greatly relished by the public.

Georgia Southern and Florida Returns.

The tax return of the Georgia Southern and Florida was accepted yesterday by the comptroller of the treasury.

Captain West reports the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Mr. P. M. Bealer, assistant manager, The Atlanta Furniture Company, which was left out of Sunday's list inadvertently, will have four floats, gotten up under the name of "Great Tea." Mr. Bealer, Mr. J. Woodside, and Fatz's clothing will also be represented. This adds nine to the 182 in Sunday's paper—making 191 reported. The committee has its eye on enough masked batteries to run the number up to 200.

Mr. J. M. High, whose striking advertisements in the daily papers have been the talk of the town, and his advertising partners are determined to keep up the luster.

The Woodward Lumber Company telephoned yesterday afternoon that they would make a handsome display, and would introduce into the procession, in addition, a unique feature which would be greatly relished by the public.

Georgia Southern and Florida Returns.

The tax return of the Georgia Southern and Florida was accepted yesterday by the comptroller of the treasury.

Captain West reports the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Mr. P. M. Bealer, assistant manager, The Atlanta Furniture Company, which was left out of Sunday's list inadvertently, will have four floats, gotten up under the name of "Great Tea." Mr. Bealer, Mr. J. Woodside, and Fatz's clothing will also be represented. This adds nine to the 182 in Sunday's paper—making 191 reported. The committee has its eye on enough masked batteries to run the number up to 200.

Mr. J. M. High, whose striking advertisements in the daily papers have been the talk of the town, and his advertising partners are determined to keep up the luster.

The Woodward Lumber Company telephoned yesterday afternoon that they would make a handsome display, and would introduce into the procession, in addition, a unique feature which would be greatly relished by the public.

Georgia Southern and Florida Returns.

The tax return of the Georgia Southern and Florida was accepted yesterday by the comptroller of the treasury.

Captain West reports the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Mr. P. M. Bealer, assistant manager, The Atlanta Furniture Company, which was left out of Sunday's list inadvertently, will have four floats, gotten up under the name of "Great Tea." Mr. Bealer, Mr. J. Woodside, and Fatz's clothing will also be represented. This adds nine to the 182 in Sunday's paper—making 191 reported. The committee has its eye on enough masked batteries to run the number up to 200.

Mr. J. M. High, whose striking advertisements in the daily papers have been the talk of the town, and his advertising partners are determined to keep up the luster.

The Woodward Lumber Company telephoned yesterday afternoon that they would make a handsome display, and would introduce into the procession, in addition, a unique feature which would be greatly relished by the public.

Georgia Southern and Florida Returns.

The tax return of the Georgia Southern and Florida was accepted yesterday by the comptroller of the treasury.

Captain West reports the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Mr. P. M. Bealer, assistant manager, The Atlanta Furniture Company, which was left out of Sunday's list inadvertently, will have four floats, gotten up under the name of "Great Tea." Mr. Bealer, Mr. J. Woodside, and Fatz's clothing will also be represented. This adds nine to the 182 in Sunday's paper—making 191 reported. The committee has its eye on enough masked batteries to run the number up to 200.

Mr. J. M. High, whose striking advertisements in the daily papers have been the talk of the town, and his advertising partners are determined to keep up the luster.

The Woodward Lumber Company telephoned yesterday afternoon that they would make a handsome display, and would introduce into the procession, in addition, a unique feature which would be greatly relished by the public.

Georgia Southern and Florida Returns.

The tax return of the Georgia Southern and Florida was accepted yesterday by the comptroller of the treasury.

Captain West reports the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Mr. P. M. Bealer, assistant manager, The Atlanta Furniture Company, which was left out of Sunday's list inadvertently, will have four floats, gotten up under the name of "Great Tea." Mr. Bealer, Mr. J. Woodside, and Fatz's clothing will also be represented. This adds nine to the 182 in Sunday's paper—making 191 reported. The committee has its eye on enough masked batteries to run the number up to 200.

Mr. J. M. High, whose striking advertisements in the daily papers have been the talk of the town, and his advertising partners are determined to keep up the luster.

The Woodward Lumber Company telephoned yesterday afternoon that they would make a handsome display, and would introduce into the procession, in addition, a unique feature which would be greatly relished by the public.

Georgia Southern and Florida Returns.

The tax return of the Georgia Southern and Florida was accepted yesterday by the comptroller of the treasury.

Captain West reports the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Mr. P. M. Bealer, assistant manager, The Atlanta Furniture Company, which was left out of Sunday's list inadvertently, will have four floats, gotten up under the name of "Great Tea." Mr. Bealer, Mr. J. Woodside, and Fatz's clothing will also be represented. This adds nine to the 182 in Sunday's paper—making 191 reported. The committee has its eye on enough masked batteries to run the number up to 200.

Mr. J. M. High, whose striking advertisements in the daily papers have been the talk of the town, and his advertising partners are determined to keep up the luster.

The Woodward Lumber Company telephoned yesterday afternoon that they would make a handsome display, and would introduce into the procession, in addition, a unique feature which would be greatly relished by the public.

Georgia Southern and Florida Returns.

The tax return of the Georgia Southern and Florida was accepted yesterday by the comptroller of the treasury.

Captain West reports the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Mr. P. M. Bealer, assistant manager, The Atlanta Furniture Company, which was left out of Sunday's list inadvertently, will have four floats, gotten up under the name of "Great Tea." Mr. Bealer, Mr. J. Woodside, and Fatz's clothing will also be represented. This adds nine to the 182 in Sunday's paper—making 191 reported. The committee has its eye on enough masked batteries to run the number up to 200.

Mr. J. M. High, whose striking advertisements in the daily papers have been the talk of the town, and his advertising partners are determined to keep up the luster.

The Woodward Lumber Company telephoned yesterday afternoon that they would make a handsome display, and would introduce into the procession, in addition, a unique feature which would be greatly relished by the public.

Georgia Southern and Florida Returns.

The tax return of the Georgia Southern and Florida was accepted yesterday by the comptroller of the treasury.

Captain West reports the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Mr. P. M. Bealer, assistant manager, The Atlanta Furniture Company, which was left out of Sunday's list inadvertently, will have four floats, gotten up under the name of "Great Tea." Mr. Bealer, Mr. J. Woodside, and Fatz's clothing will also be represented. This adds nine to the 182 in Sunday's paper—making 191 reported. The committee has its eye on enough masked batteries to run the number up to 200.

Mr. J. M. High, whose striking advertisements in the daily papers have been the talk of the town, and his advertising partners are determined to keep up the luster.

The Woodward Lumber Company telephoned yesterday afternoon that they would make a handsome display, and would introduce into the procession, in addition, a unique feature which would be greatly relished by the public.

Georgia Southern and Florida Returns.

The tax return of the Georgia Southern and Florida was accepted yesterday by the comptroller of the treasury.

Captain West reports the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Mr. P. M. Bealer, assistant manager, The Atlanta Furniture Company, which was left out of Sunday's list inadvertently, will have four floats, gotten up under the name of "Great Tea." Mr. Bealer, Mr. J. Woodside, and Fatz's clothing will also be represented. This adds nine to the 182 in Sunday's paper—making 191 reported. The committee has its eye on enough masked batteries to run the number up to 200.

Mr. J. M. High, whose striking advertisements in the daily papers have been the talk of the town, and his advertising partners are determined to keep up the luster.

The Woodward Lumber Company telephoned yesterday afternoon that they would make a handsome display, and would introduce into the procession, in addition, a unique feature which would be greatly relished by the public.

Georgia Southern and Florida Returns.

The tax return of the Georgia Southern and Florida was accepted yesterday by the comptroller of the treasury.

Captain West reports the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Mr. P. M. Bealer, assistant manager, The Atlanta Furniture Company, which was left out of Sunday's list inadvertently, will have four floats, gotten up under the name of "Great Tea." Mr. Bealer, Mr. J. Woodside, and Fatz's clothing will also be represented. This adds nine to the 182 in Sunday's paper—making 191 reported. The committee has its eye on enough masked batteries to run the number up to 200.

Mr. J. M. High, whose striking advertisements in the daily papers have been the talk of the town, and his advertising partners are determined to keep up the luster.

The Woodward Lumber Company telephoned yesterday afternoon that they would make a handsome display, and would introduce into the procession, in addition, a unique feature which would be greatly relished by the public.

Georgia Southern and Florida Returns.

The tax return of the Georgia Southern and Florida was accepted yesterday by the comptroller of the treasury.

</div

